

CRIBRILINA PUNCTATA (HASSALL, 1841): APPLICATION FOR
DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A NEOTYPE
(POLYZOA). Z.N.(S.) 1837

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1. *Lepralia punctata* Hassall (1841 : 368, Pl. IX, fig. 7) was introduced for a specimen discovered "on stones, E. of Kingstown [i.e. Dun Laoghaire, Ireland] harbour." The illustration was stylized and the diagnosis imprecise by present standards.

2. Johnston (1847 : 312, Pl. LV, fig. 1) redescribed the species using—in part at least—one of Hassall's own specimens: "Mr. Hassall furnished me with a specimen . . ." (p. 312).

3. Gray (1848 : 117) introduced the genus *Cribrilina*, monotypical for *L. punctata*. (It will be seen from the discussion that follows (see 6 below) that the name *C. punctata* has now become ambiguous, and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to designate the type-species.)

Gray listed the specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) referred to *C. punctata*, but seems to have confused the provenance of two of them. The entry under 'f' reads: "Ayrshire, A. H. Hassall, Esq. Presented by G. Johnston, M.D." However, Kirkpatrick (MS, in the Specimen Catalogue) comments: "Gray's reference is incorrect, for Johnston says B.Z. [*British Zoophytes*, 1847] 312 'Mr. Hassall furnished me with a specimen.' Therefore in all probability [the specimen catalogued as] 47.9.16.118 was sent from Ireland by Mr. Hassall and 47.9.16.78 came from Ayrshire, but was not sent by Mr. Hassall." The provenance of the two specimens is supported by entries in the 1847 Register of the Johnston Collection.

4. Hincks (1880 : 190, Pl. XXIV, fig. 3, Pl. XXVI, figs. 1–4) gave a very detailed description under the name *Cribrilina punctata*, with accurate illustrations. He considered *C. punctata* to be "a species of very variable aspect."

5. Norman (1903 : 102, Pl. IX, figs. 1–2) explained this variability by recognizing that *C. punctata* sensu Hincks (1880) comprised two species:

- (a) *C. punctata* sensu stricto (illustrated by Hincks in Pl. XXVI, figs. 1, 2 & 4), and
- (b) *C. cryptoecium* sp. nov. (illustrated by Hincks in Pl. XXIV, fig. 3 and Pl. XXVI, fig. 3).

The two species were distinguished principally by the characters of their ovicells. In *C. punctata* the ovicell is elongate-globose, punctate, and sometimes (var. α Hincks) bearing an avicularium. In *C. cryptoecium* the ovicell with age becomes increasingly obscured by the presence of a thick arched rib (Norman, 1903 : Pl. IX, fig. 1).

6. Lagaaij (1952 : 56) designated specimen 1847.9.16.118, from the Johnston Collection, believed to be the original specimen from A. H. Hassall (see 3, above), as lectotype.

We have recently had occasion to examine all the specimens of *C. punctata* and *C. cryptoecium* in the British Museum (Natural History) to determine the geographical distribution of each species. Hassall's specimen, 1847.9.16.118, lectotype of *C. punctata*, was found also to be referable to *C. cryptoecium*: the latter name thus becomes a synonym of *C. punctata*, leaving the form hitherto known as *C. punctata* without a name.

7. The purpose of this communication is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in the best interests of nomenclatorial stability, to use its plenary powers:

- (a) to set aside Lagaaij's (1952) lectotype selection for *C. punctata*;
- (b) to designate a neotype of *C. punctata* such that the name continues to have its accustomed usage;
- (c) to designate *Cribrilina punctata*, as defined by its neotype, type-species of *Cribrilina* Gray (1848).

8. Two British Museum specimens in the Norman Collection, registered together as 1911.10.1.679, are labelled "British e coll. G. Barlee. Hincks Pl. 26, fig. 1." The reference to Hincks probably means that Norman likened the specimens to the illustration cited, not that one of them is the figure original. Nevertheless, both specimens—like Hincks' figure—clearly show the ovicells. We choose one of these, that on the smaller shell fragment, indicated as 1911.10.1.679a, to be the neotype of *C. punctata*.

9. The British Museum collections contain two syntypes of *C. cryptoecium*, one on a stone and one on a shell of the gastropod *Buccinum groenlandicum* var. *nudum*, both from Vadsö, Finnmark, registered together as 1911.10.1.700. We here select the specimen on the *Buccinum* shell as lectotype.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

- (a) to use its plenary powers to set aside the selection by Lagaaij, 1952, of specimen 1847.9.16.118 in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) as lectotype of *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;
- (b) to designate specimen 1911.10.1. 679a in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) as neotype of *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;
- (c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *punctata* Hassall, 1841, introduced in the binomen *Lepralia punctata*, as defined by its neotype in 10 (b) above;
- (d) to designate *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841, as defined by its neotype in 10 (b) above, type-species of *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848;
- (e) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Cribrilina* Gray, 1848 (gender: feminine), type-species by designation in 10 (d) above, *Lepralia punctata* Hassall, 1841;
- (f) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *cryptoecium* Norman, 1903, introduced in the binomen *Cribrilina cryptoecium*.

11. We wish to thank Miss P. L. Cook for assisting our examination of specimens in the British Museum (Natural History).

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COMMENTAIRES SUR *HETEROTIS* EHRENBERG, 1829, ET *CLUPISUDIS*
 SWAINSON, 1839. Z.N.(S.) 1807

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(1) MM. d'Aubenton & Daget proposent essentiellement que *Heterotis* soit attribu    Ehrenberg in R ppel, 1829. Ce nom devenant de ce fait ant rieur   *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1829, la stabilit  de la Nomenclature se trouve maintenue: on sait en effet que,   la suite de Jordan (*Genera of Fishes*, II : 202, 1919), certains ichthyologistes (cf. Myers, *Copeia* No. 1: 79, 1960; Greenwood *et al.*, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 131 (4) : 361, 1966) ont tent  de revaloriser *Clupisudis*, un *nomen oblitum*, au d triment de *Heterotis*, un nom de genre de Poissons Ost oglossid s unanimentement reconnu et employ  depuis 100 ans (cf. G nther, *Cat. Fishes B.M.*, 7 : 379-380, 1868).

(2) Mais la deuxi me proposition de MM. d'Aubenton & Daget,   savoir que l'esp ce-type de *Clupisudis* Swainson devrait  tre design e comme *Sudis gigas* Schinz, 1822, pose un nouveau probl me de stabilit  de la Nomenclature. On n'ignore pas que *Sudis gigas* est le type de *Arapaima* M ller, 1843, un nom de genre d'Ost oglossid  sud-am ricain qui pr sente un int r t  conomique consid rable en Amazonie. *Arapaima* est donc un nom important en Zoologie appliqu e, et consacr  par l'usage, car unanimentement reconnu et employ  depuis 100 ans (cf. G nther, *loc. cit.*: 379). Alors que *Clupisudis* n'a jamais  t  employ  pour design er un Poisson n otropical, ni m me cit  en synonymie (cf. Fowler, *Arq. Zool.*, Sao Paulo, 6 (1) : 29-30, 1948).

Il apparait heureusement que le type de *Clupisudis* n'est pas *Sudis gigas* Schinz: dans son commentaire sur l'oeuvre de Swainson, Jordan (*loc. cit.*: 197, 1919) sp cifie que tous les types des genres de Swainson ont  t  design s en 1882 par Swain, et qu'il n'y a pas   y revenir. Jordan (*loc. cit.*: 202, 1919) donne *Sudis nilotica* Ehrenberg comme "haplotype" de *Clupisudis* Swainson,  videmment d'apr s Swain, 1882. Cette designation de Swain antidate, par voie de cons quence, la designation de l'esp ce-type de *Sudis* Cuvier, 1817 (Jordan & Evermann, *Genera of Fishes*, 1 : 99, 1917 = *Sudis gigas* Cuvier), puisque *Clupisudis* aurait  t  propos  pour remplacer *Sudis* Cuvier.

Il est instamment demand    la Commission internationale de la Nomenclature zoologique de ne pas placer *Clupisudis* Swainson sur la List Officielle des Noms g n riques, mais bien   l'Index officiel des Noms rejet s, pour  viter l'invalidation du nom de genre *Arapaima* M ller, important en Zoologie appliqu e, en d clarant *Clupisudis* Swainson, 1839, esp ce-type *Sudis nilotica* Ehrenberg par designation ult rieure de Swain, 1882, un *nomen oblitum*, suivant l'article 23 (b) (i) du Code International de la Nomenclature zoologique.

